FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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CHINESE TOBACCO SITUATION IMPROVED

All tobacco factories in China, with the exception of one in Hankow, are in full operation, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Importers of American leaf who supply 100 to 200 Chinese cigarette makers anticipate a good leaf market. The volume of cigarette sales in the heavy consuming territory of the Yangtze valley is at present considered fair to good, and in some localities sales are as large as they have ever been. There is not enough security in many interior points to maintain large stocks, but in general conditions are considerably improved. In most of this region taxes are confined to the 22-1/2 per cent Nanking tax, which is proving very satisfactory. The Honan Province, however, where taxation is still prohibitive, constitutes an exception. Transportation in the Yangtze area depends mostly upon canal and river boats, with which little difficulty is experienced as compared to the rail transportation in North China.

The production of flue-cured tobacco from American seed in the province of Shantung, the most important producing section for this type, has doubled compared with last season, according to trade sources. This year's crop is placed at 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 pounds compared with 13,000,000 pounds produced on a small acreage last season. The quality of Shantung tobacco is considered somewhat above average. Foreign and Chinese tobacco companies, together with the tobacco monopoly of Japan, are active buyers and prices are comparatively high. Growers are now delivering their leaf to drying plants and dealers. About 14,000,000 pounds of flue-cured leaf were produced in the provinces of Honan and Anhwei, which is about the same quantity as last season. This tobacco, however, is of inferior quality and is not in demand by the cigarette manufacturers in Shanghai. It is felt that the increased Shantung crop will have but little effect on the demand for American leaf, states Mr. Nyhus.

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MEXICAN WINTER VEGETABLE ACREAGE

A preliminary estimate of the area to be devoted to winter vegetables on the Mexican West Coast this season indicates that while the total acreage may not vary greatly from that planted last year, there may be some shift in the acreage devoted to the various products, according to a report dated October 31 received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul William P. Blocker at Mazatlan. Some reduction from last year in the tomato acreage is indicated, but more peas, peppers, and string beans will probably be planted. The Consul points out, however, that an authentic estimate of the area and probable export production cannot be made until about December 1 when the acreage has actually been planted. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-32, November 12, 1928.

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BREAD GRAINS

Autumn seedings in Europe

Weather conditions in France during the latter part of October favored autumn work and sowing was progressing satisfactorily, according to reports from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Excessive rains were reported around the last of the month, however, over south and central France. In Italy mild weather, with occasional rains, permitted the work to advance and sowing was proceeding well. Conditions were also rather favorable for sowing in Czechoslovakia, Austria and Hungary, but developments in Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Rumania had been less satisfactory because of the lack of sufficient rainfall. Rains in Yugoslavia at the beginning of November may have improved conditions in that country.

Heavy rains fell in Italy, France and Central Europe during the week ended November 8, but dry weather continues in most of the Balkans. Some rain also fell in southern Russia during the week. The condition of winter wheat in Germany is well above the average of the past ten years, being 108 per cent of the average condition as of November 1 during the years 1918-27 as compared with 98 per cent as of November 1, 1926 and 1927, and 105 per cent November 1, 1925. The plans for winter grain sowings in Russia have not been fully executed in the Central Agricultural Region (predominantly winter rye) or in the Steppe (southern) region of Ukraine (largely winter wheat), which suffered from crop failure this season, according to Mr. Steere. The present condition of the winter grains is favorable, but there are indications that the proposed wheat area has been replaced to some extent by rye due to the delay in supplying seed. Preliminary reports state that the winter sown area is expected to equal last year, but the State Planning Board ("Gosplan") emphasizes the need of increasing the area by 7 per cent and the production by 3 per cent to insure normal developments.

Wheat production in 1928

The 1928 wheat production in 35 Northern Hemisphere countries and Australia is reported at 3,417,235,000 bushels against 3,163,849,000 bushels in 1927, when these countries represented nearly 90 per cent of the estimated world production outside of Russia and China. These totals remain the same as reported last week. The first estimate of the area sown to wheat in New Zealand for the 1928-29 harvest is 255,000 acres against 260,000 acres last year and 222,000 acres in 1926. Production to date is summarized in a table on page 781.

Canada

A large proportion of the 1928 wheat crop in Canada will not be suitable for milling in view of the large number of cars which have graded

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No. 6 and feed, according to a telegram from Consul General Heintzleman at Winnipeg. From August 1 to October 30, 14 per cent of the cars inspected, excluding durum, graded No. 6, whereas last year less than 2 per cent were so graded during the same period. Feed wheat included over 5 per cent this year compared with less than 1 per cent last year. Grades No. 1 to No. 5 inclusive are of surprisingly good quality, however, and all are of much better quality than the same grades last year. These grades include 77 per cent of the inspections during the first three months of the present season against 56 per cent last season. The increase in these grades is made up by a decrease in "no grade" wheat. Last year most of the "no grade" wheat was so graded due to excessive moisture, which condition later improved, making the grain of good milling quality. Total of grades 1 to 5 plus "no grade" this year makes less than 80 per cent of the total compared with 96 per cent last year. Grades No. 4 and No. 5 are reported of excellent quality this year, but loaves baked from No. 6 and feed are very poor, being exceedingly coarse in texture and very dark color. The average protein content of this year's crop is reported to be approximately 1 per cent higher than last year. A table of the inspections of wheat in the Western Grain Division from August 1 to October 30, 1927 and 1928 is given on page 783.

Turkey

There is a shortage in quantity and an inferiority in quality in the 1928 cereal crop of Turkey, according to an article in "The Manchester Guardian," October 25, quoting the Turkish Minister of Economy. For this reason and to avoid the necessity of importing foreign grain, the government will shortly pass a law, according to the report, fixing the exclusively home-grown ingredients which may be utilized in making the bread of the country. This will be one quality for all, and not, as previously, divided into grades according to the fineness of the flour. Each district will have its single quality of bread manufactured from the cereals most accessible and scientifically mixed. Pure white bread will cease to exist in Turkey until the crop situation takes a turn for the better.

Southern Hemisphere growing conditions

More nearly normal temperatures prevailed in Argentina during the week ended November 5 after the unusual warmth of the previous week, according to reports to the United States Weather Bureau. In the northern wheat zone the temperature averaged 68°, or 1° above normal, and in the southern districts 64°, or exactly normal. In the north the weekly rainfall was 0.9 inch, or exactly normal, and in the south 1.0 inch, or 0.4 inch above normal. Rainfall in the south has been below normal during the past month and as harvesting is later in that region these rains may

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have improved the crop. In Australia further good rains were reported during the week ended November 5 in the southern states and southern Queensland where rain has been needed, but it was rather dry in Western Australia and parts of western Riverina.

Movement to market

The movement of wheat from the principal exporting countries increased during the week ended November 3, being about 3,000,000 bushels greater than the previous week and 5,000,000 bushels greater than during the week ended October 20. This increase, however, has been mainly in the movement in the Western Grain Division of Canada as the increase in exports from the United States and Australia was small, and exports from Argentina were less than the previous week. See table, page 786.

United States

Exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1 to November 2 have amounted to 70,917,000 bushels against 121,741,000 bushels during the same period last year. The export of 4,372,000 bushels during the week ended November 2 is the lowest since early September with the exception of the export of 4,205,000 bushels during the week ended October 27.

Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the Western Grain Division of Canada on November 2 were 125,097,000 bushels against 123,262,000 bushels on October 26, 1928, and 64,769,000 bushels on November 4, 1927. Receipts during the week ended November 2 at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver, and Prince Rupert were 19,509,000 bushels and total receipts at these elevators since August 1 have amounted to 141,141,000 bushels against 77,109,000 bushels during the same period last year. Shipments during the week were 20,301,000 bushels and total shipments for the season were 120,772,000 bushels against 75,809,000 bushels during the same period last year. According to a Danish report, there are offers of feed wheat from Canada for future delivery and at prices which even for the best qualities are cheaper than corn.

Foreign wheat market conditions

Europe

Spot prices of domestic wheat at Hamburg showed only slight fluctuations during the past month, according to Agricultural Commissioner

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Steere at Berlin. On October 3, wheat was quoted at $1.38 per bushel, rising to $1.42 on October 17 and going back to $1.38 per bushel on November 7. Rye prices at Berlin were $1.26 per bushel on October 3, $1.27 on October 17, and $1.22 on November 7.

The development of wheat prices in Continental European markets during October has continued to be somewhat lacking in uniformity, but generally speaking, quotations were higher at the close of the month in conformity with the tendency overseas, according to Mr. Steere. In fact, spot and soon-to-arrive grain, as a consequence of reduced stocks at many ports and continued rather healthy demand for current requirements, has shown firmness at times in the face of weakness overseas. Buying for the most part has been of the alternately active and quiet character prevailing in September, but the turnover through most of October remained important and the general tendency of the market relatively favorable, considering the large supplies of grain everywhere available, although the last week in the month the turnover was somewhat less satisfactory. Trade stocks of grain and flour seem light, and the demand for flour fully up to normal, so that continued rather steady buying for milling purposes appears likely.

Reports from most of northern and western European markets indicate that farmers are continuing to hold back their grain. Some reports state that German dealers have even had to refuse some export business because of inability to secure the grain. In the Danube Basin, however, an increasing tendency in farmer offers is to be noted, especially in the upper part of the region. In Czechoslovakia and Austria the freer flow of grain is expected to restrict import requirements for some time to come. With marketing of domestic wheat proceeding slowly in northern and western Europe, and with recent overseas wheat and flour shipments to Europe somewhat lower, there is some trade belief that the next few weeks may even see strengthening of prices. In Yugoslavia and to some extent in Hungary, also, a large recent volume of business is reported and an improved demand for wheat in consequence of the corn shortage.

Shanghai

Wheat arrivals at Shanghai during the past five months have confirmed previous reports of a large crop of wheat in the lower Yangtze Valley and mills have operated practically at capacity since June 1, according to a report to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. Exports of native flour from Shanghai for the third quarter of this year are 7,200,000 bags of 50 pounds compared with 5,600,000 bags for the corresponding quarter of last year. There have also been exports of wheat to Tientsin of 767,000 bushels.

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At this time, however, the crop is pretty well consumed, arrivals and stocks are very small and prices are rising. In view of the inadequate supplies, a considerable part of the milling capacity will close down at the end of this month for a period of weeks until foreign wheat arrives, which has been ordered from Canada. Importers estimate that contracts have been made for 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian No. 4 and 5 wheat for delivery mostly in January and February. About 500,000 bushels of western red No. 2 have been ordered. Millers state that Canadian No. 4 and No. 5 are of satisfactory quality and that western red No. 2 has been too high in price, both in relation to Canadian wheat and in relation to local flour prices. Millers are still in the market for March deliveries.

Quotations are as follows: C.i.f. native spot at Shanghai $1.15 per bushel; January delivery native, $1.27; Canadian No. 4, $1.27; Canadian No. 5, $1.16; western red No. 2, $1.27; Australia, $1.31; flour per bag spot, $1.01, and January delivery $1.02. This shows an increase in domestic prices since the first of July, but a decrease in western red and other foreign wheat. On July 2 domestic wheat was selling in Shanghai at $1.07 per bushel for immediate delivery and $1.19 for September delivery, compared with $1.60 for American western red No. 2, $1.47 for Canadian No. 3, and $1.59 for Australian, all for July shipment.

Local stocks of flour have been large for some time and in addition this is normally a dull trading season so that the local market is weak. It is reported that buyers for Tientsin are holding stocks at Shanghai in preference to shipping to Tientsin on an already weak market at the latter place. A local mill owner who also operates a mill at Harbin states that the quality of the North Manchurian crop is especially poor, that wheat prices are high in relation to flour prices, and that it is difficult to find an outlet for Harbin flour at a profit.

Japan

The milling industry in Japan was somewhat slack the latter part of October, due mainly to the seasonal decrease in the domestic demand, but mill stocks on November 1 were smaller than normal, according to a cable from Consul Kemper at Tokyo. The domestic market for flour was firm and the export demand fair. Prices at mills on November 1 for imported wheat declined from the prices quoted on October 1, but the wholesale price of flour rose 9 cents a bag during the month. The price of United States western white wheat No. 2 on November 1 was quoted at $1.63 per bushel, Canadian No. 5 at $1.38, and Australian wheat at $1.62 per bushel. The corresponding prices on October 1 were $1.65, $1.40 and $1.67 respectively. The imports of wheat during September were below the imports of either of the two previous months of the season, amounting to 1,029,000 bushels, of which United States furnished 129,000 bushels, Canada 59?,000 bushels, and Australia 118,000 bushels. The decrease in

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imports was perhaps due to the fact that mill stocks on September 1 were larger than normal. Imports for the season from July 1 through September have amounted to 3,498,000 bushels against 2,871,000 bushels last year.

United States wheat prices

All classes of wheat advanced materially in price during the week ended November 2. The weighted average cash price of all classes and grades of wheat at the six principal markets advanced five cents to $1.10 per bushel as compared with $1.23 last year. No. 2 amber durum at Minneapolis made the greatest advance of six cents to $1.21 per bushel. This is the highest level reached since the middle of July and equal to the price last year. No. 2 soft red winter at St. Louis increased the least in price, advancing only two cents to $1.40 as compared with $1.43 last year. No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City and No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis each advanced five cents to $1.12 and $1.24 per bushel respectively as compared with $1.28 and $1.32 respectively a year ago. At $1.12 per bushel, the price of No. 2 hard winter is the highest since the first week in August, when the price was $1.14. The price of western white wheat at Seattle strengthened during the early part of the week, but declined later and the average of cash quotations for the week was approximately the same as last week, or $1.17 per bushel. During the early part of the week following November 2, cash prices remained steady at the various markets, but weakened slightly after November 6. With the Winnipeg cash closing price remaining unchanged at $1.22 per bushel during the week ended November 2, and the Minneapolis cash close advancing three cents to $1.22, there was no spread between the two closing prices as compared with a spread of six cents in favor of Winnipeg a year ago.

Future closing prices of wheat have fluctuated considerably from day to day since November 1, but the trend has been downward. Trading in futures during the first part of the week was slow. The price of Liverpool future continued strong following November 1. Prospects for the Argentine wheat crop continue good and the world's available supply of wheat continued to increase over a week ago. December futures on November 8, as compared with prices a week before, were two cents lower at Chicago, three cents lower at Kansas City, and two cents lower at Minneapolis. The closing prices at these markets were approximately 114, 108 and 110 cents respectively, as compared with 126, 122, and 123 cents respectively a year ago. December futures at Winnipeg declined one cent under last week to 118 cents, as compared with 127 cents a year ago. December futures at Liverpool declined three cents to 134 cents as compared with 148 cents a year ago. The closing price of February futures at Buenos Aires on November 7 remained the same as the two weeks previous at 116 cents as compared with 129 cents last year.

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WHEAT: Weighted average cash price at stated markets

	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard Winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk.N.Spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber Durum Minneapolis		No. 2 Red Winter St. Louis	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 5	126	107	132	110	133	125	122	109	149	145
12	128	109	131	111	136	124	126	113	147	149
19	126	105	128	109	137	121	124	108	142	147
26	121	105	125	107	131	119	120	115	141	138
Nov. 2	123	110	128	112	132	124	121	121	143	140
9	126		130		135		130		142	
16	127		131		133		130		142	
23	127		134		134		128		142	
30	126		132		134		127		140	

WHEAT: Closing prices of December futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928	1927	1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Oct. 4	132	118	126	112	129	114	131	118	152	136	b/131	c/115
11	134	117	125	111	128	113	131	118	152	135	b/131	b/117
18	125	115	120	110	123	111	127	118	151	136	b/130	b/117
25	125	113	119	107	123	109	127	117	150	134	b/127	b/116
Nov. 1	126	116	121	111	123	112	127	119	147	137	b/127	b/116
8	126	114	122	108	123	110	127	118	148	134	b/129	b/116
15	128		123		124		132		152		b/129	
22	132		123		124		132		152		b/131	
29	129		123		125		133		151		b/128	

a/ Prices are as of day previous to date of other market prices. b/ February future. c/ October future.

Rye production

The 1928 rye production in 21 countries is reported at 878,197,000 bushels against 826,978,000 bushels in 1927, when they represented over 90 per cent of the estimated world total outside of Russia and China. The condition of the fall sown rye in Germany as of November 1 was 105 per cent of the average condition as of that date for the years 1918-1927. This condition compares with 95 per cent in 1927 and 1926, and 102 per cent in

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1925. The condition of the fall sown rye in Russia is favorable, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin, and there are indications that rye sowings have replaced wheat in some sections.

FEED GRAINS

The total 1928 production of the three feed grains, barley, oats, and corn, in the European countries so far reported now stands at 50,725,000 short tons, which is 3 per cent below the 52,080,000 short tons produced last year, 12 per cent below the 57,915,000 short tons in 1926, and 7 per cent below the 54,606,000 short tons in 1925.

Market reports continue to emphasize the relative cheapness of bread grains for feeding purposes in Europe, according to Agricultural Commissioner Steere, and some weakness in the feedstuff market is attributed to substitution of low-priced bread grain for feed grain. Reports also indicate that the short corn crop in southern Europe is likely to be reflected to no little extent in this year's consumption of wheat, reducing the surplus of the export regions and increasing the deficit of importing regions.

As a consequence of unsatisfactory feed grains, clover and hay crops, the Austrian, Czechoslovakian, and Hungarian Governments have decreed that exports of cattle feed can take place only by special permit, and Hungary has extended its import certificate system to corn imports where hog and cattle exports are concerned, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere. Czechoslovakia has reduced the corn duty from 4.52 cents to 0.376 cents per bushel. Mr. Steere also reports that feedstuffs are short in some regions of Russia and that there is much slaughtering as a result. A shortage of feed grains in Europe is also reflected in an especially strong European demand for Manchurian soy beans again this year, according to Consul Langdon at Dairen. The buyers are making extremely heavy bookings for shipping space and shippers predict that bean shipments to Europe will be as much as 40 per cent larger than last season's record shipments.

Barley

Total 1928 barley production in 33 countries, which raise more than 80 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now amounts to 1,378,793,000 bushels, or nearly 16 per cent above the 1,190,170,000 bushels raised last year. The crop in the European countries reported is only 6.4 per cent larger than that of last year. For barley production table, see page 782. The condition of winter barley in Germany as of November 1 was 99 per cent of the average for the past five years against 96 per cent on the same date last year, 99 per cent in 1926, and 102 per cent in 1925.

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Total exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 51,569,000 bushels, an increase of 32 per cent over the 39,116,000 bushels exported during the same periods last year. The barley export of 1,324,000 bushels from the United States for the week ended November 3 was the smallest, with the exception of the preceding week, of any weekly shipment since August 20. Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 2 stood at 12,492,000 bushels compared with only 5,016,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 5,984,000 bushels in 1926.

United States barley prices rose slightly during the past two weeks after a fall of about 3 cents. The average price of No. 2 barley at Minneapolis for the week ended November 2 was 65 cents per bushel compared with 64 cents the week before, and with 73 cents for the corresponding week last year. In Denmark the market for feed barley was reported as firm toward the end of October, and first class qualities were said to be quoted slightly higher.

OATS

The 1928 oats crop in 26 countries so far reported, which last year raised about 91 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia and China, now totals 3,543,382,000 bushels. This is more than 10 per cent above the 3,211,226,000 bushels produced in 1927. The production in the European countries is 1.6 per cent above the small crop of the same countries last year. For oats production table, see page 782.

Total exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina, and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 17,627,000 bushels, which is an increase of 28 per cent over the exports for the same periods last year. The United States export of 430,000 bushels for the week ended November 3 was well below the average of the past ten weeks, when exports ran so much above those of the past two seasons. For detailed figures on oats trade, see page 784.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on November 2 amounted to 8,411,000 bushels compared with only 4,869,000 bushels on the same date last year, and 4,553,000 bushels in 1926. United States oats prices have remained at about the same level since early in August. The average price of No. 3 white oats at Chicago for the week ended November 2 was 41 cents per bushel against 42 cents the preceding week, and 49 cents for the corresponding week last year.

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Corn

The 1928 production of corn in 12 countries, which last year raised 90 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere crop exclusive of Russia, now totals 3,336,584,000 bushels. This total is 1.1 per cent more than the production of the same countries in 1927. The November 1 estimate of the corn crop in the United States, which was received too late to revise the table on page 783, is 2,895,449,000 bushels. This estimate is nearly 8,000,000 bushels below the October 1 figure, but is still 4.4 per cent above last year's crop. Its merchantable quality is estimated at 82.9 per cent compared with 75.2 per cent in 1927, and 72.6 per cent in 1926. On November 1 there remained on farms 53,939,000 bushels, or 1.94 per cent of the old 1927 crop, compared with 113,412,000 bushels the preceding year.

The first estimate of the corn crop in Spain is 23,873,000 bushels, a decrease of 8.5 per cent from that of last year. This leaves the total corn crop for the 8 European countries reported 22 per cent below the inadequate crop of last year. The first report of the 1928 corn crop in Manchuria, on the contrary, is 87,260,000 bushels, a figure nearly 8 per cent above that of 1927. For corn production table, see page 783.

The condition of winter corn in Egypt improved somewhat during the month of October, and on November 1 stood at 102 per cent, when 100 per cent promises a yield equal to the average during the past ten years. On October 1 the percentage condition was estimated at 100, while on November 1 last year it was 102.

Net exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina, and the Union of South Africa as far as reported to date during the crop year just ended have totaled about 334,182,000 bushels, a decrease of more than 12 per cent from the exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year. The United States export of 45,000 bushels during the week ended November 3 was the smallest weekly export since the middle of July. Argentine exports have also been decreasing, the 3,086,000 bushels exported during that week being the smallest shipment of any week since the middle of April, and more than 2,000,000 bushels below the export of the preceding week. For detailed figures on corn trade, see page 784.

United States corn prices fluctuated more or less during the past week. During the week from October 29 to November 5 the average price of No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago varied between 89 and 83 cents per bushel, while for the same week the Buenos Aires quotation on Argentine corn for early delivery remained close to 97 cents. Argentine prices, therefore, have been running well above United States prices, while at the same time last year the United States prices were about 8 cents above those of Argentina.

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The sale of corn in Denmark continued limited during the latter part of October, but quotations increased for both La Plata and white African corn. In Spain, a royal decree signed on October 13 has authorized the importation of 5,900,000 bushels of Argentine corn under the same conditions as prescribed in the decree of December 9, 1927. The imports are to be made through the ports of Barcelona, Tarragona, Valencia, Alicante, Malaga, Coruna, Gijon, and Bilbao, according to Consul General Nathaniel Stewart.

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RICE

The area sown to rice in Chosen (Korea) is 3,715,000 acres, a decrease of 5 per cent from the 1927 area and 4 per cent from the average area during the years 1923-1927. An early unofficial forecast of production places this year's crop at 4,273,000,000 pounds of cleaned rice against 5,435,000,000 pounds officially reported in 1927, a decrease of over 20 per cent. Prolonged drought in the early season seriously interfered with the planting, according to the unofficial report. In certain parts it was impossible to plant the rice and in others the growth was unsatisfactory. Heavy rains in the northern half of the country caused floods at the end of August which destroyed the fields over a large area in one province.

The United States' rice crop of the five producing states is estimated at 1,122,833,000 pounds (cleaned). Last year these states produced 1,231,639,000 pounds, while the average for the past five years is 1,008,389,000 pounds. The acreage this year is less than that of 1927 by 44,000 acres, or nearly 4.4 per cent. The yield this year is reported as 41.9 bushels per acre, and while that is 3.7 bushels higher than the ten-year average, it is 2.1 bushels per acre lower than that of 1927. Quality is good, 91.4 per cent compared with 89.8 per cent last year. The average yield per acre and the quality of rice in California this year are the best experienced in a number of years.

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COTTON

Cotton picking is in progress in Punjab, India, and the yield is expected to be below normal, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Punjab produces on an average about 8 per cent of the Indian cotton crop. Last year's production in this province amounted to 526,000 bales of 478 pounds net out of a total Indian crop of 4,913,000 bales.

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Cotton demand situation in foreign countries

Developments in the Continental European cotton industry during the second half of September and the month of October indicate that the declining tendency of general activity in recent months has now come to a halt, according to reports received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. During this period the mills in countries where activity has been slack have been able, for the first time in some months, to maintain their general level of activity. The tendency of new business, though still unsatisfactory on the whole, has recently been toward improvement. The improvement is as yet largely of seasonal character and remains within seasonal limits, but here and there, especially in the weaving branch, reports indicate an active pick-up in demand. With the coming of colder weather, further progress in this direction is to be expected. Another healthy sign is to be seen in reports of a declining tendency in trade and mill stocks of yarns in some parts of the Continent where the trend hitherto has been upward. In Italy and to a less extent in France, the position of the industry continues very favorable from the standpoint of the amount of raw cotton being consumed. Generally speaking, however, there is no reason to anticipate a pronounced upward turn in European cotton mill activity in the near future, as there is no immediate prospect of any uniform upward tendency in general business conditions. See Foreign Service release, F.S./C-33, November 9, 1928.

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SUGAR

F. O. Licht has increased his estimate for the European beet sugar crop from 8,606,000 to 8,843,000 short tons, according to trade reports. The revised estimate indicates a crop slightly above that of last year, while the preliminary estimate had showed a decrease. Increases over the early estimate occur in Germany, Czechoslovakia, France, Poland, Hungary, and Denmark, while the Italian crop is reduced by 11,000 short tons. Licht bases his revised estimate on the improvement of crop conditions during the month of October. Licht's estimates as compared with those of Dr. Gustav Mikusch and the International Association for Sugar Statistics are given on page 785.

The Cuban Defense Committee has recommended to President Machado that grinding of the 1928-29 Cuban sugar crop be not begun before January 1. Trade reports state that a decree to this effect has been issued. It is understood that cutting of the cane can commence prior to the first of the year, but that mills cannot begin operations before that date.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S, C O N T'D

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Trade papers state also that there will probably be no restriction of production during the coming year, and there is also a growing belief that the export commission which handled the sale of last year's crop will be discontinued. With crop restriction removed, it is estimated that Cuba will produce between 5,040,000 and 5,376,000 short tons (4,500,000 and 4,800,000 long tons) during the coming year. Cuba produced 4,523,000 short tons (4,038,000 long tons) in 1927-28.

Grinding of the 1928-29 Hawaiian sugar crop began in October. According to the Chamber of Commerce in Honolulu, the crop will probably be 5 per cent above that just harvested due to the unusually favorabe growing conditions over the past two years as well as more scientific control. The 1927-28 yield of cane sugar per acre was the highest in history, according to the report, the gains were made from a reduced acreage with improved methods. Labor conditions are good and plantation wages higher through general adoption of piecework payment basis.

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HOPS

The production of hops in Germany this year is estimated at 18,446,000 pounds, or 16.5 per cent above that of 1927, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is the largest crop harvested since 1915, when 22,857,000 pounds were harvested from an acreage of 47,364 acres. The increase in production over last year is due to a large yield per acre as compared with other years, the acreage this year being placed at 38,048 acres as compared with 38,318 harvested in 1927. The cultivation of hops in Germany continues to be well below the pre-war average; the acreage, however, has been gradually increasing within recent years. Germany produces a mild type of hops, similar to that grown in Czechoslovakia, which does not normally enter into competition in the British market with the strong flavored type produced in the United States and Canada. See Foreign Service release, F.S./H-19, November 7, 1928.

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OILS AND OILSEEDS

Manchurian soy bean crop and market outlook

The latest estimate of the 1928 soy bean crop of Manchuria issued by the South Manchurian Railway is 5,450,000 short tons, or 8 per cent above the revised estimate for last year, according to a cable to the

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

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Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus, quoting Consul Langdon at Dairen. Trade reports confirm an increase in production but place it at 6 or 7 per cent. The gain over last year is entirely in North Manchuria.

Rainfall was somewhat excessive during August, particularly in South Manchuria, but there was good ripening and harvest weather in September. This year's crop was harvested and stored in excellent condition and is of good quality, in contrast to last year when a considerable portion of the beans failed to mature properly and contained too much moisture. Carryover is estimated at 50,000 to 100,000 tons compared with 500,000 tons a year ago. The decrease in stocks was due to the heavy European demand for beans.

The Japanese demand for bean cake, which is an important factor in determining the amount of beans crushed, is weak, as is also the European demand for Manchurian oil, and mill operations are at a low level. Moreover, there is an especially strong demand for new crop beans on the part of Europe, which will tend to reduce the amount of beans available for crushing in Manchuria. European buyers are making extremely heavy bookings for shipping space and shippers predict that bean shipments to Europe will be as much as 40 per cent larger than last season's record shipments. During the latter part of October, c.i.f. Rotterdam quotations on beans for November shipment were $50 a ton, which is 94 cents a ton higher than last season's November price. A detailed survey of the soy bean industry of Manchuria was published in Foreign Service release, F.S./FO-30, June 22, 1928.

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FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: Prices received for American apples on the Liverpool auction on Wednesday, November 7, 1928, were higher for barreled varieties, but boxed apples were somewhat lower, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Mr. Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. All of the apples available for the auction were in good condition except Virginia Ben Davis, Staymans, and some miscellaneous varieties, the bulk of these having been in unsatisfactory merchandising condition. Supplies of Virginia Yorks, Staymans, Winesaps and Canos were only moderate, but those of Virginia Ben Davis were heavy. Washington Jonathans were in liberal supply and met with a slow demand. The offerings of Yellow Newtowns from the Medford district in Oregon met with a moderate demand.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

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Supplies of that variety were moderate, but Oregon Jonathans and Spitzenbergs were only in light supply. Most of the American barreled apples in the Glasgow market this week appeared overripe and with a small amount of vitality. The market was from 25 to 50 cents per barrel below the Liverpool level. Boxed apples in Glasgow were about 25 cents per box lower than in Liverpool. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-195, November 9, 1928.

HAMBURG APPLE MARKET: The Hamburg auction for American apples on Thursday, November 8, 1928, showed considerable strength considering the generally unsatisfactory condition of the fruit offered for sale, according to a cable from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. In barreled stock, Virginia Winesap, U. S. No. 1, 2-1/4 inch, topped the market at $5.35 - $6.98, with the lower price below that of the preceding week. For boxes, Oregon Spitzenberg, Extra Fancy, 138/163, were outstanding at $2.43 - $3.16. Total apple stocks available on the date indicated amounted to 53,000 barrels and 250,000 boxes. Many Virginia Ben Davis and Staymans are arriving overripe and with a small amount of decay states Mr. Smith. Supplies of Pacific Northwest Jonathans were heavy and the fruit soft, bruised and decayed. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-196, November 10, 1928.

REVIEW OF BRITISH AND SCANDINAVIAN APPLE MARKETS: The high quality, good condition and liberal supplies of American apples, together with the low prices resulting from the recent market depression, should cause good consumption of apples in Great Britain, Denmark and Sweden during the autumn months, according to a report dated October 26 from Edwin Smith, the Department's Fruit Specialist in Europe. Light supplies of apples grown in England and in the west of Europe should act with the present low prices of American apples to cause a volume consumption throughout the winter. The one source of competition not fully accounted for is Russian-grown fruit. Last year Russia exported approximately 225,000 boxes of apples. This is not an important factor when all markets are considered, but, owing to the fact that it is estimated that about a quarter of this quantity was exported to Swedish markets, this unmeasured competition does present some concern as regards Sweden. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-194, November 7, 1928.

THE IMPERIAL FRUIT SHOW, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND: For the second year in succession the Imperial Fruit Show has been held at Belle Vue Gardens, Manchester, England, this year coming on the dates October 19 to 27, reports Mr. Edwin Smith, Fruit Specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture in Europe. This is earlier than it has been held in previous years and, although the general appearance of the exhibits was better than any made in previous years, it was noticeable that certain sections suffered

F R U I T, V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S, C O N T'D

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through the earlier date. Particularly is this true in connection with certain varieties of apples such as Delicious grown in British Columbia, which had to be harvested before the last week in September to insure their arriving in ample time for the show. The two outstanding features of this year's exhibition may be cited as the splendid exhibit of English-grown fruit and the excellency of the manner in which the Empire Marketing Board carried their message of buying Empire foods to the people of Great Britain, according to Mr. Smith. See Foreign Service release, F.S./F-72, November 8, 1928.

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L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L

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INCREASING CANADIAN CATTLE EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Canada exported 238,190 head of live cattle during the 12 months ended April 30, 1928, against 218,367 head for the preceding 12 months, according to Mr. Lee C. Blohm, American Consul at Vancouver, British Columbia. Practically all of the 1927-28 exports came to the United States and Canadian stockmen are anticipating a continuation of the heavy movement of cattle to this country. The Consul reports a very definite tendency toward increased breeding operations, particularly for stocker and feeder cattle for finishing in the United States. British Columbia is said to offer favorable inducements for the expansion of Canadian cattle activities. Some difficulty is reported, however, in trying to build up cattle numbers and at the same time supplying the market demand for young beef. Some Canadian fat cattle are reaching the Chicago market and returning the producers a good price after paying the duty of 2 cents per pound.

WORLD WOOL SITUATION: Prices of wool and wool manufactures both in the United States and abroad showed a general decline during the past month, according to reports received in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The weakening effect of the decline in raw wool prices at the recent London Sales seems to have been fully discounted, and firmer prices in Australia and at Bradford (England) have stimulated the domestic market. Domestic imports for September were unusually low, and likewise consumption was below the same period of previous years.

In Australia, drought has affected the principal wool-growing areas, according to the "Pastoral Review" for September 15, 1928. Unless rain is received in New South Wales, considerable difficulty will be

L I V E S T O C K, M E A T A N D W O O L, C O N T'D

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experienced in many places in saving the spring lambs, and lambing in many cases has been disappointing. Victoria has also experienced drought, but lambing percentages have been generally good. Shearing was in progress in the north early in September. In Queensland, rain is needed in practically all sections. In South America, the regions of Montevideo, Concordia and Buenos Aires report that the prospects for the new clip are very favorable, according to the "Wool Record and Textile World" of October 18, 1928. The wools appear to be well grown, sound in staple, and of good color and yield. In South Africa, climatic conditions on the whole have been for a good wool production. See release, WOOL-9, November 10, 1928.

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D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

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EUROPEAN BUTTER PRICES SLIGHTLY LOWER: The Copenhagen official butter quotation had declined to the equivalent of 40.1 cents on November 8, or 10 cents under 92 score in New York. A week earlier, the Copenhagen quotation was 40.4 cents and a year ago 41.1 cents. The Berlin quotation was equivalent to 41.5 cents compared with 40.4 cents the previous Thursday and 40.4 cents a year ago. London prices show little change except on Danish and New Zealand, which were lower than last week and practically the same as a year ago. The margin between foreign and domestic prices in favor of domestic is rather wider than usual at this early season and arrivals from the Southern Hemisphere are already heavier than last season. There is still the prospect that the price margin will widen comparatively early in this season to a difference exceeding the import duty of 12 cents a pound. For detailed comparative price statement as cabled by American Agricultural Commissioners in Europe, see page 787.

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BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P. ct. 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
WHEAT						
United States	690,108	676,429	831,040	872,595	903,865	103.6
Canada	197,119	395,475	407,136	440,025	550,482	125.1
North America (3).	898,708	1,081,117	1,248,509	1,324,510	1,465,679	110.7
Europe, 19 coun. prev. reported	1,113,288	1,205,876	1,016,266	1,085,084	1,179,701	108.7
England, revised ...	55,770	50,773	48,683	53,116	46,032	86.7
Rumania, revised....	158,672	104,741	110,883	96,734	115,558	119.5
Total Europe (21).	1,327,730	1,361,390	1,175,832	1,234,934	1,341,291	108.6
Africa (6)	93,171	105,166	90,313	105,763	105,548	99.8
Asia (5)	387,827	381,847	378,045	388,717	336,717	86.6
Total above N.H. coun. (35)	2,707,436	2,929,520	2,892,699	3,053,924	3,249,235	106.4
Australia	90,497	114,504	160,762	109,925	(168,000)	152.8
Total above coun. (36)	3,607,933	3,044,024	3,051,461	3,163,849	3,417,235	108.0
Russia	758,941	730,090	819,744	749,026	859,789	114.8
Est. N.H. total excl. Russia and China ..	2,759,000	3,026,000	2,981,000	3,136,000		
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ..	3,041,000	3,389,000	3,421,000	3,539,000		
RYE						
United States	36,093	46,456	40,795	58,811	43,274	73.6
Canada	2,094	9,158	12,179	14,951	16,879	112.9
Total N. America (2)	38,187	55,614	52,974	73,762	60,153	81.6
Total Europe (19)..	911,129	876,272	697,873	753,216	818,044	108.6
Total above coun. (21)	949,316	931,886	750,847	826,978	878,197	106.2
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia & China .	1,023,000	1,000,000	807,000	878,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia and China ..	1,025,000	1,007,000	812,000	887,000		
Russia	735,505	877,500	903,100	933,033	783,433	84.0

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
BARLEY						
California	37,690	32,550	32,400	27,335	33,032	120.8
U.S. other than Calif.	147,122	181,313	152,505	237,057	317,561	134.0
Canada	45,275	87,118	99,987	96,938	144,875	149.5
North America (2)	230,087	300,981	284,892	361,330	495,468	137.1
Europe (21)	627,754	606,712	609,740	610,331	649,696	106.4
Est. Eur. total excl. Russia ..	702,000	689,000	690,000	685,000		
Africa (6)	109,267	107,840	69,492	85,983	103,619	120.5
Asia (4)	132,987	137,124	136,327	132,526	130,010	98.1
Total N.Hemis. (33)	1,100,095	1,152,657	1,100,451	1,190,170	1,378,793	115.8
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. R.& C.	1,408,000	1,456,000	1,406,000	1,480,000		
Est. world total ex. R. and C. ...	1,425,000	1,503,000	1,453,000	1,512,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,487,550	1,246,848	1,184,146	1,452,966	122.7
Canada	351,690	402,296	383,416	439,713	474,242	107.9
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,889,846	1,630,264	1,623,859	1,927,208	118.7
Europe (20)	1,635,185	1,492,841	1,613,978	1,573,350	1,597,818	101.6
Est. European total ex. Russia	1,931,000	1,792,000	1,921,000	1,854,000		
Africa (3)	17,631	19,509	11,455	13,965	18,315	131.1
Lebanon Republic ...	(30)	62	52	52	41	78.8
Total N. Hemis. (26)	3,147,943	3,402,258	3,255,749	3,211,226	3,543,382	110.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex.R. and C.	3,474,000	3,729,000	3,592,000	3,522,000		
Est. world total ex. R. & C.	3,581,000	3,848,000	3,696,000	3,614,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included. Russia and China abbreviated R. and C.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Crop and countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	Per cent 1928 is of 1927
CORN	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States........	2,712,364	2,916,961	2,692,217	2,773,708	2,903,272	104.7
Canada..............	17,297	10,564	7,813	4,262	5,732	134.5
North America (2)	2,729,661	2,927,525	2,700,030	2,777,970	2,909,004	104.7
Europe, 7 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	503,383	548,947	606,273	411,684	317,790	77.2
Spain	26,548	28,210	17,186	26,104	23,876	91.5
Total Europe (8)	529,931	577,157	623,459	437,788	341,666	78.0
Est. European total ex. Russia	581,000	627,000	665,000	486,000		
Morocco	(3,500)	3,850	4,371	4,788	6,477	135.3
Manchuria	(27,000)	43,206	73,302	80,875	87,260	107.9
Total N.Hemis.(12)	3,290,092	3,551,738	3,401,162	3,301,421	3,344,407	101.3
Est. N. Hemis. total ex. Russia	3,681,000	3,906,000	3,770,000	3,672,000		
Est. world total ex. Russia........	4,126,000	4,525,000	4,457,000	4,344,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

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WHEAT: Canadian inspections in Western Grain Division, August 1 to October 30, 1927 and 1928

Grade	1927		1928	
	Amount	Per cent of total	Amount	Per cent of total
	Cars	Per cent	Cars	Per cent
Total	71,988		125,280	
Durum	5,800		11,061	
Total other than durum ...	66,188	100.0	114,219	100.0
No. 1 northern	1,812	2.7	2,521	2.2
No. 2 northern............	8,714	13.2	19,757	17.3
No. 3 northern	15,645	23.6	26,658	23.3
No. 4 northern	8,191	12.4	21,584	18.9
No. 5 northern	2,595	3.9	17,031	14.9
Total No. 1 to No. 5 ..	36,597	55.8	87,551	76.6
No. 6	1,141	1.7	16,054	14.1
Feed	451	.7	5,843	5.1
No grade	26,764	40.4	2,854	2.5

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FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1928, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1926-27	1927-28	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	July 1 to and incl.	1927-28	1928-29
BARLEY, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels		1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States..	17,044	36,580	2,481	795	1,324	Nov. 3	17,561	35,442
Canada	42,533	25,131				Sept.30	3,922	5,036
Argentina	14,217	b11,192	0			Oct. 20	b/1,233	b/ 108
Danubian countries b/	26,508	27,242	942			Oct. 20	16,400	10,983
Total	100,302	100,145					39,116	51,569
OATS, EXPORTS: Year beginning July 1								
United States .	15,041	9,823	393	73	430	Nov. 3	4,218	7,546
Canada	13,396	10,180				Sept.30	1,621	9,360
Argentina	40,008	b29,455	0			Oct. 20	b/7,624	b/ 692
Danubian countries b/	858	878	0			Oct. 20	263	29
Total	69,303	50,336					13,726	17,627

Item	Net exports for year		Weekly a/ shipments, 1928 week ended				Total for season including latest week shown	
	1925-26	1926-27	Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	1926-27	1927-28
CORN, EXPORTS: Year beginning November 1	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
United States..	25,533	17,161	59	164	77	45	17,238	20,299
Danubian count.	c/68,529	c82,500	0	0			b36,489	b15,266
Argentina	169,801	322,876	b7,106	b4,239	b5,259	b 3,086	322,876	d276,139
Union of South Africa	18,833	8,562	e/ 771	e/ 771			e/8,529	e23,871
IMPORTS: Year beginning November 1							Nov.-Sept.	Nov.-Sept.
United States .	576	5,040					3,495	1,393
Total exports less U. S. imports......	282,120	426,059					381,637	334,182

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns do not all end on the same day, but are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Rumania, Yugoslavia and Hungary. d/ Trade sources since April. e/ Unofficial reports of exports to Europe for South and East Africa.

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BEET SUGAR: Production in Europe as estimated by Licht, Mikusch and the International Association for Sugar Statistics, 1928-29 as compared with 1927-28

Country	Production estimates: Mikusch 1927-28	Mikusch 1928-29 August estimate	International Association for Sugar Statistics 1927-28	International Association for Sugar Statistics 1928-29 Sept. estimate	Licht 1927-28	Licht 1928-29 Sept.28 estimate	Licht 1928-29 Revised Oct. 31
	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons	1,000 s.tons
Germany	1,841	1,874	1,847	1,856	1,835	1,764	1,824
Czechoslovakia.	1,381	1,213	1,381	1,035	1,366	1,146	1,185
Sweden	a/	a/	160	179	160	182	a/
Denmark	a/	a/	157	176	158	171	182
Netherlands ...	280	320	b/	b/	287	309	309
Belgium	301	275	301	275	301	287	287
France	957	882	b/	b/	951	893	948
Spain	239	259	b/	b/	249	262	262
Italy	310	408	304	413	313	430	419
Austria	a/	a/	121	108	121	121	a/
Hungary	a/	a/	206	197	206	187	198
Poland	617	716	618	764	625	705	772
Rumania	a/	a/	154	120	163	110	a/
Russia	1,634	1,620	b/	b/	1,653	1,576	1,576
Others	1,257	1,230			450	463	881
Total Europe	8,817	8,797	c/	c/	8,838	8,606	8,843

a/ Included with other countries.
b/ No estimate made for these countries.
c/ No estimate made for total Europe.

POTATOES: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1925-1928

Countries reported in 1928 a/	Average 1909-1913	1925	1926	1927	1928	P.ct. 1928 is of 1927
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Per cent
United States	357,699	323,465	354,328	406,964	463,722	113.9
Canada	77,843	67,028	78,228	77,430	84,657	109.3
Total Europe (12) ...	2,944,990	3,375,748	2,655,321	3,342,541	3,110,019	93.0
Tunis	100	162	154	103	165	160.2
Total above coun. (15)	3,380,632	3,766,403	3,088,031	3,827,038	3,658,563	95.6
Est.N.Hemis.total ex. Russia and China ..	4,647,000	5,291,000	4,418,000	5,241,000		
Est.world total ex. Russia and China ..	4,723,000	5,367,000	4,504,000			

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

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GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-November 3, 1927 and 1928
PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-November 3, 1927 and 1928

Commodity	July 1-Nov. 3 1927	July 1-Nov. 3 1928	1928, week ending Oct. 13	Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	99,115	52,672	3,923	5,178	2,898	3,47[illegible]
Wheat flour b/	22,626	18,245	766	1,386	1,307	893
Rye	16,259	5,510	326	230	417	410
Corn	2,066	2,954	59	164	77	45
Oats	3,217	6,702	531	393	73	430
Barley a/	20,891	35,443	3,095	2,481	795	1,324
	Jan. 1-Nov. 3					
PORK:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams & shoulders, incl. Wiltshire sides	106,551	107,619	523	697	885	928
Bacon, incl. Cumberland sides	98,789	104,898	726	987	749	607
Lard	576,609	606,543	13,778	11,941	12,986	12,507
Pickled pork	25,820	26,761	231	211	373	270

Compiled official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat, 760,000 bush., flour 75,900 bbls.; San Francisco barley 520,000 bush. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries.

Country	Net exports 1926-1927	Net exports 1927-1928 a/	Shipments week ending nearest given date, 1928 Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3	Net movement from July as far as reported To and incl.	1927-1928	1928-1929
Canada	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Date	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Exports- Official ...	304,540	305,000				Sept. 30	b 40,269	b 96,092
5 ports, Brad. b/	177,370	238,730	8,788	6,582	9,419	Nov. 3	74,660	117,101
Shipments - 4 markets c/	b297,961	b326,361	13,577	16,205	20,301	Nov. 3	95,378	177,068
Pub. elev. in East b/			5,818	6,689	--	Oct. 27	52,289	95,076
United States	205,896	190,927	6,564	4,205	4,372	Nov. 3	d119,686	d 65,479
Argentina	139,790	186,000	2,516	3,606	2,175	Nov. 3	26,410	35,245
Australia	96,584	74,000	1,264	1,296	1,816	Nov. 3	19,344	18,244
Russia........	49,202	7,000	0	0	0	Nov. 3	3,416	8
Hungary	21,142	22,133						
Yugoslavia ...	10,216	1,000						
Rumania	11,388	5,000	32	192	104	Nov. 3	3,072	1,160
Bulgaria	2,236	2,125						
British India.	8,660	12,264	0	0	0	Nov. 3	7,832	1,064
Total	849,654	805,449	23,953	25,504	28,768		275,138	298,268

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Prelim. b/ Excluded from total.
c/ Total shipments from Ft. Williams, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert.
d/ Exports through Nov. 3 less imports through Sept.

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BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cnets per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and Item	November 10, 1927	November 1, 1928	November 8, 1928
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 92 score	49.00	49.00	50.00
Copenhagen, official quotation	41.09	40.36	40.12
Berlin, la quality	40.39	42.35	41.49
London: a/			
Danish	42.23	42.80	42.69
Dutch, unsalted	42.15	42.80	42.80
New Zealand	37.80	38.45	37.80
New Zealand, unsalted	40.41	40.63	40.63
Australian	36.93	36.50	36.50
Australian, unsalted	39.22	39.32	39.54
Argentine, unsalted	36.72	36.72	35.41
Siberian	35.24	34.33	34.54

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

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EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and Item	Unit	Week ended Nov. 9, 1927	Oct. 31, 1928	Nov. 7, 1928
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets	Number	75,165	74,452	76,605
Prices of hogs, Berlin	$ per 100 lbs.	13.94	16.32	15.72
Prices of lard, tcs., Hamburg.	"	14.62	14.44	14.85
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND:				
Hogs, certain markets, England	Number	15,522	13,711	17,207
Hogs, purchases, Ireland	"	24,799	29,177	
Prices at Liverpool:				
American Wiltshire sides	$ per 100 lbs.	a/	a/	a/
Canadian " "	"	17.16	a/	a/
Danish " "	"	18.25	20.43	19.91

a/ No quotation.

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